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EXAMINER

YOON, KEVIN E

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-7, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1, line 4 recites “a whipped cream mixture”. However, it is unclear what Applicant means by this. The specification does not provide sufficient disclosure to ascertain the metes and bounds of this claim terminology.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**5. Claims 1-7 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Hitachi (JP 53-071627, previously cited).**

**Re Claim 1.** AAPA teaches a casting process comprising the steps of:  
mixing one or more kind of an aggregate granular material, one or more kind of a binder, to form a mixture of said aggregate granular material (p. 11, lines 3-5, fig. 2, step 11);  
charging said mixture into a molding space, and evaporating the moisture within said charged mixture to harden said charged mixture to mold a mold with said hardened mixture (p. 11, lines 3-5, fig.2, step 12);  
assembling at least one mold that is cast in said hardened mixture and a mating mold to form a completed mold (p. 11, lines 5-6, fig.2, step 13);  
pouring molten metal into said completed mold (p. 11, lines 6-7, fig.2, step 14);  
removing said completed mold from a cast article that is composed of the solidified molten metal during a process of cooling said cast article after said molten metal solidifies (p. 11, lines 7-11, fig.2, step 15-17);  
and applying a heat treatment to said cast article (p. 11, lines 11-12, fig.2, step 18).

AAPA fails to specifically teach that the binder is water-soluble and at least either a polyvinyl alcohol or its derivative, or at least either a starch or its derivative. The AAPA also

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fails to teach that the aggregate granular material and binder are mixed with water and stirring said mixture to cause it to foam such that it is formed as a whipped cream mixture.

The invention of Hitachi encompasses molding for casting (Basic abstract). Hitachi teaches to mix sand (an aggregate granular material), PVA (polyvinyl alcohol = binder), and water to form a mold (Basic abstract) because the PVA binder produces a casting with a smooth surface (Basic abstract).

In view of Hitachi, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention of AAPA to employ water-soluble binder (PVA) and water to form a mold; since Hitachi teaches the advantage of using it, which is producing casting with smooth surface (Basic abstract).

Hitachi does not expressly disclose that stirring the mixture to make foam such that it is formed as a whipped cream mixture. However, it is inherent to the process of AAPA as modified by Hitachi; since the process and ingredients for mold of AAPA as modified by Hitachi are the same as claimed process and ingredients, mixing the mixture of AAPA as modified by Hitachi will cause it to foam. The examiner is taking this foam mixture to satisfy the claimed whipped cream mixture.

Where the claimed or prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, the burden of proof is on applicant to establish that that prior art product does not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of the instantly claimed product. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). See MPEP 2112.01, part I.

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**Re Claim 2.** A casting process as recited in claim 1, wherein said at least one mold that is cast in said hardened mixture is a core (p. 11, lines 3-5, fig.2, step 12), and said mating mold is a master mold.

AAPA does not expressly disclose that mating mold is a master mold. However, it is inherent to AAPA; since one mold is core, mating mold is a master mold.

**Re Claim 3.** A casting process as recited in claim 2, wherein said master mold is a metal mold.

AAPA in view of Hitachi fails to specifically teach that master mold is a metal mold. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention of AAPA in view of Hitachi to utilize metal master mold; since it is easy to reuse.

**Re Claim 4.** A casting process as recited in claim 2, wherein said master mold is a sand mold (Hitachi, Basic abstract).

**Re Claim 5.** A casting process as recited in claim 1, further comprising steps of returning said aggregate granular material, and recovering said returned aggregate granular material (AAPA, p. 11, lines 13-14, fig.2, step 19).

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**Re Claim 6.** A casting process as recited in claim 5, further comprising steps of recycling and using said returned and recovered aggregate granular material for molding a mold (figure 2, arrow from step 22 to the top).

**Re Claim 7.** A casting process as recited in claim 5 or 6, wherein said steps of returning and recovering said aggregate granular material are mechanical recovering processes (AAPA, p. 11, lines 15-16, fig.2, step 22).

**Re Claim 12.** A casting process as recited in claim 1, wherein said step of removing said completed mold from said cast article is to apply shakes to said mold (AAPA, p.1, lines 6-8 from the bottom).

**6. Claims 1, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Hoult (US 4,150,704, previously cited).**

The teachings of AAPA have been discussed above.

**Re Claim 1.** AAPA teaches all the recited limitation (see paragraph 4) except that the binder is water-soluble and at least either a polyvinyl alcohol or its derivative, or at least either a starch or its derivative. The AAPA also fails to teach that the aggregate granular material and binder are mixed with water and stirring said mixture to cause it to foam such that it is formed as a whipped cream mixture.

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The invention of Hoult encompasses method of making a mould (abstract). Hoult teaches to use particulate material (an aggregate granular material), water (col. 1, lines 25-32), and starch (col. 1, lines 58-63) to remove fume created during casting (col. 1, lines 58-63).

In view of Hoult, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention of AAPA to employ water-soluble binder (starch) and water for mold; since Hoult teaches the advantage of using it, which is removing fume created during casting (col. 1, lines 58-63).

Hoult does not expressly disclose that stirring the mixture to make foam such that it is formed as a whipped cream mixture. However, it is inherent to the process of AAPA as modified by Hoult; since the process and ingredients for mold of AAPA as modified by Hoult are the same as claimed process and ingredients, mixing the mixture of AAPA as modified by Hoult will cause it to foam. The examiner is taking this foam mixture to satisfy the claimed whipped cream mixture.

Where the claimed or prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, the burden of proof is on applicant to establish that that prior art product does not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of the instantly claimed product. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). See MPEP 2112.01, part I.

**Re Claim 12.** A casting process as recited in claim 1, wherein said step of removing said completed mold from said cast article is to apply shakes to said mold (AAPA, p.1, lines 6-8 from the bottom).



**Re Claim 13.** A casting process as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of applying said shakes to said mold includes impact forces at an operating frequency at less than 30 Hz being applied in said mold for less than 30 seconds (AAPA, p.1, lines 6-8 from the bottom), within from 5 to 20 minutes after said molten metal is poured.

AAPA fails to specifically teach to use impact forces of less than 1 MPa. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention of AAPA in view of Hoult to use impact forces of less than 1 MPa; since the required force would depend on the type of sand mold being used. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.

Hoult fails to specifically teach to apply shaking within from 5 to 20 minutes after said molten metal is poured, but teaches to shake as soon as possible after casting, immediately after the metal has solidified (Hoult, col. 3, lines 48-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention of AAPA in view of Hoult to shake within from 5 to 20 minutes after pouring; since the time range would depend on the metal being cast. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.

In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. "[A] prior art reference that discloses a range encompassing a somewhat narrower claimed range is sufficient to establish a prima facie case of obviousness." See MPEP 2114.05.

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Generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” See MPEP 2114.05.

### *Response to Arguments*

7. Applicant's arguments filed 9/21/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 6 and 7, regarding claim 1, applicant argued that none of the references teach that the foam formed in the process is formed as a whipped cream mixture. The examiner disagrees with this because **since the process and ingredients for mold of AAPA as modified by Hitachi or Hoult are the same as claimed process and ingredients, mixing the mixture of AAPA as modified by Hitachi or Hoult will cause it to foam and this foam is reasonably taken to satisfy the claimed whipped cream mixture.**

Where the claimed or prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, the burden of proof is on applicant to establish that that prior art product does not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of the instantly claimed product. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). See MPEP 2112.01, part I.

The rejections of claims 2-7, 12, and 13 are maintained as claim 1 is rejected by AAPA in view of Hitachi or Hoult.

***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The rejections above rely on the references for all the teachings expressed in the text of the references and/or one of ordinary skill in the art would have reasonably understood from the texts. Only specific portions of the texts have been pointed out to emphasize certain aspects of the prior art, however, each reference as a whole should be reviewed in responding to the rejection, since other sections of the same reference and/or various combinations of the cited references may be relied on in future rejections in view of amendments.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin E. Yoon whose telephone number is 571-270-5932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30 am-5:00 pm, every other Friday 7:30 am-4:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jessica Ward can be reached on 571-272-1223. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kevin E. Yoon/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1793

11/18/09

/Jessica L. Ward/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793